

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1943-2
702583
Copy 1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Administration
Washington, D. C.

December 31, 1942

DRIED EGG MEMORANDUM NUMBER 8

TO: All Dried Egg Samplers

From: Roy C. Potts, Chief, Inspection and Grading Division

Subject: Second Amendment to Announcement FSC-1000 Permitting Tolerance in Fat Requirements of Dried Eggs; Reports of Foreign material Found in Dried Eggs at Packaging Plants

Attached hereto is a copy of a special announcement issued December 26, 1942, entitled "Second Memorandum to FSC-1000". This amendment provides for a minus tolerance up to 1-1/2% in fats in dried eggs, providing the product is free from adulteration. If the percentage of fats is within the range of 38.5 to 39.9, a written statement must be submitted by the resident sampler to show that the dried eggs were free from adulteration and that low fats were due to the normal seasonal condition of the liquid egg meats in order for the firm to obtain the benefits of this amendment.

The amendment applies only to those dried eggs manufactured from fresh shell eggs, broken currently in the plant where they are dried and scheduled for delivery during the months of January and February, 1943. The benefits of the amendment are thereby limited to plants having resident samplers and only to those using fresh shell eggs. All resident samplers shall keep an accurate check of the liquid egg meats used in the manufacture of dried eggs so that should they be called upon to furnish a written statement in compliance with this second amendment, they will be in a position to give an accurate statement regarding the product used in the manufacture of the dried eggs.

Reports have been received from dried egg packaging plants that foreign material such as bristles, straw, strings, wood, splinters, and pieces of paper are occasionally found in barrels of dried eggs. Such foreign material is usually limited to a few barrels in the lot indicating that it may be a result of the clean-up. Each sampler should, therefore, pay particular attention to the product packaged at the beginning and at the end of the days operations. A thorough examination should be made of these barrels to determine if they contain any foreign material. If any such foreign material is found in the powder, the containers of such powder should be marked and be set aside and should not be included in the product sampled for delivery to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

Reports have also been received to the effect that some of the dried egg powder is caked in the barrels upon arrival at the packaging plants. This caking may be the result of too much tarping while the powder is still hot. If possible, the sampler should occasionally make an examination of some powder that has been held in the plant for approximately a week or more to see if there is any evidence of caking. If so, the matter should be brought to the attention of the plant manager with suggestions as to the possible cause and remedy for the trouble.

Your cooperation in obtaining compliance with these instructions will be appreciated.

R. C. Potts

